

REMARKS

Claims 1, 2 and 6-13 were presented.

Claim 10 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Specifically the language “ a lubricant compatible with FDA oversight” is deemed by the Examiner to be vague and indefinite on the grounds that “it is unclear which lubricants are considered compatible for a sealed bearing.” The Examiner asserts that “any bearing which is sealed can be considered compatible for FDA oversight since the sealed lubricant will not contact the food or medicine.”

Claims 1, 2 and 6-13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(f), on the grounds that the applicant did not invent the claimed subject matter. The Examiner cites co-pending U.S. Application Serial No. 10/719,768.

Claims 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 3,750,951 to Perl (hereinafter “Perl”).

Claims 6, 7, and 8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Perl and U.S. Patent No. 6,652,249 to Kenny (hereinafter “Kenny”).

Claim 10 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Perl.

Claim 13 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Perl and a non-patent literature publication by Selders entitled “Electric Motors- Lubrication and Cleaning” that appeared in 1968 (hereinafter “Selders”).

Claims 11-13 stand rejected as not patentably distinct from claims 10-12 of commonly assigned U.S. patent application Serial No. 10/719,768.

Claims 11-13 stand provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 10-12 of U.S. patent application Serial No. 10/719,768 in view of Perl.

Amendment to the Specification

Applicant has amended the Specification to insert an explicit reference to co-pending U.S. patent application Serial No. 10/719,768 which application was filed on even date with the present application. No new matter is introduced by the Amendment.

Response to Rejection of Claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph

The Examiner asserts that “any bearing which is sealed can be considered compatible for FDA oversight since the sealed lubricant will not contact the food or medicine.” The Examiner has effectively read a limitation out of the claim.

The claim recites “wherein said sealed type bearings additionally comprise a lubricant compatible with FDA oversight.”

The issue is not whether the sealed lubricant will or will not contact food or medicine, but whether the lubricant is **compatible with FDA oversight**. Those of ordinary skill in the art will understand whether a lubricant meets FDA standards or not, for example by reading a label on a container of lubricant, or checking a web page of a supplier. For the convenience of the Examiner, copies of two web pages from the vendor LPS Laboratories are attached. One page describes ThermaPlex Food Lube Bearing Grease as “uses only FDA ingredients.” The page other states that LPS Food Grade Machine Oil meets FDA regulation 21-CFR-178.3570. A blow up of the container shows the same information on the label of the container, a copy of which is attached for the convenience of the Examiner. Both web pages indicate that the lube and machine oil are each approved for uses in which there may be incidental contact with food.

The disclosure, at paragraph [00031] plainly states, in relevant part:

The motor further comprises bearings. The bearings are sealed type bearings that comprise lubricants compatible with FDA regulation or oversight. One type of FDA-approved lubricant is ThermaPlex FoodLube Bearing Grade Grease provided by LPS Laboratories of 4647 Hugh Howell Road, Tucker, GA.

It is not clear on what basis the Examiner can “read out” a limitation in a claim. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph on the basis that there is no ambiguity as to the meaning of the claim. Individual

greases are either FDA approved or they are not. The former would fall under claim 10, and the latter would not.

Response to Rejection of Claims 1, 2 and 6-13 under 35 U.S.C. §102(f)

Claims 1, 2 and 6-13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(f), on the grounds that the applicant did not invent the claimed subject matter. The Examiner cites co-pending U.S. Application Serial No. 10/719,768.

Co-pending U.S. patent application Serial No. 10/719,768 claims somewhat differently from the present application. For example, in the present application claim 1 recites, in relevant part:

An unsealed washable electric motor assembly for use in food or medicine preparation applications subject to FDA oversight, comprising:

- an electric motor having stainless steel exposed surfaces; and
- an unsealed stainless steel housing configured to admit washing fluid during a washing operation and to allow the exit of the washing fluid upon completion of the washing operation;

By comparison, co-pending U.S. Application Serial No. 10/719,768 describes, as examples, at paragraphs [00011] and [00012]:

In one aspect, the invention relates to a washable electric motor assembly for use in food or medicine preparation applications subject to FDA oversight. The washable electric motor assembly comprises **an electric motor having a component with a non-corroding exposed surface; and an unsealed housing comprising a non-corroding housing material**, the unsealed housing configured to admit washing fluid during a washing operation and to allow the exit of the washing fluid upon completion of the washing operation. The washable electric motor assembly is resistant to the effects of corrosive substances, and the electric motor is protected against failure from corrosion by the exiting of the washing fluid from the unsealed housing.

In one embodiment, the unsealed housing is further configured to permit the washing fluid to be driven off by thermal energy generated by operation of the electric motor. **In one embodiment, a selected one of an electric motor having a component with a non-corroding exposed surface and a non-corroding housing material comprises titanium. In one embodiment, the non-corroding housing material comprises a base metal**

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covered with a selected one of electroless nickel plating and cobalt coating. ... (emphasis added)

Based on the above description, the inventor of the co-pending U.S. Application Serial No. 10/719,768 invented devices comprising non-corroding materials, and gave examples other than stainless steel.

The inventor of the present application invented a motor comprising stainless steel components. While the first 5 figures of the present application and their description appear in the co-pending application as an example, the copending application includes 5 additional figures and description not present in the instant application, and does not claim stainless steel components, but rather components having a non-corroding surface.

Since the invention is defined by the claims, it is incorrect to suggest that either inventor did not invent what is claimed, because each application claims a different invention. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of all the claims on the basis that he did not invent the claimed subject matter.

Response to Rejection of Claims 10-11 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

Claims 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Perl. The Office Action states that

Perl teaches an electric motor having a stainless steel housing 64 that admits washing fluid to be circulated through the motor after the washing operation. The motor includes a stainless steel housing 69 and an inner stainless steel can 70 positioned between the rotor and the stator and exposed to the washer water. Perl [sic] unsealed motor being drained and heat dried by operation of the motor after the wash cycle (inherently drying and protecting against failure) (col. 5, line 40). Perl teaches the bearing lubricated and sealed at 54 against the entrance of liquids (col. 3, line 65).

Claim 1 claims “An unsealed washable electric motor assembly for use in food or medicine preparation applications subject to FDA oversight, comprising” Each of claims 2 and 6-13 depend (directly or indirectly) from claim 1. By operation of 35 U.S.C. §112, fourth paragraph, each of claims 2 and 6-13 includes the limitation “An unsealed washable

electric motor assembly for use in food or medicine preparation applications subject to FDA oversight,”

MPEP §2111.02 requires the Examiner to accord patentable weight to the limitation “An unsealed washable electric motor assembly for use in food or medicine preparation applications subject to FDA oversight,” At MPEP §2111.02, there is stated:

“If the claim preamble, when read in the context of the entire claim, recites limitations of the claim, or, if the claim preamble is ‘necessary to give life, meaning, and vitality’ to the claim, then the claim preamble should be construed as if in the balance of the claim.” *Pitney Bowes, Inc. v. Hewlett-Packard Co.*, 182 F.3d 1298, 1305, 51 USPQ2d 1161, 1165-66 (Fed. Cir. 1999). ...

PREAMBLE STATEMENTS LIMITING STRUCTURE

Any terminology in the preamble that limits the structure of the claimed invention must be treated as a claim limitation. See, e.g., *Corning Glass Works v. Sumitomo Elec. U.S.A., Inc.*, 868 F.2d 1251, 1257, 9 USPQ2d 1962, 1966 (Fed. Cir. 1989) (The determination of whether preamble recitations are structural limitations can be resolved only on review of the entirety of the application “to gain an understanding of what the inventors actually invented and intended to encompass by the claim.”) ...

The specification makes clear, at least at paragraphs [0006]-[0008], and [00039]-[00043], that the apparatus and its use is subject to FDA oversight.

At paragraph [00031] the application recites in relevant part:

The motor housing 120, and an optional mounting plate 122, if required, is constructed in a single piece design. In other embodiments, the design is a conventional design having a housing and a front end cap. **The motor housing is unsealed to allow the entry of washing fluid during a washing operation, and to permit the washing fluid to exit after completion of the washing operation. A preferred material of construction is 300 series stainless steel.** A rear end cap 126 is preferably made from 300 series stainless steel. The non-corroding properties of 300 series stainless steel, the thermal transfer characteristics of such steel, and the cost of such steel make it a good choice for use in the environments contemplated. (emphasis added)

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claim 1 (and of all the dependent claims) on the basis that Perl does not teach or suggest a method of washing an unsealed electric motor assembly used in food or medicine preparation activities subject to FDA oversight.

The title of U.S. Patent No. 3,750,951 is "Heat System for Dishwasher." Perl describes the operation of the motor in its intended use as follows in the Abstract, and at column 1, lines 3-8:

A dishwasher in which fluid temperature is elevated by the direction of the fluid into heat transferral contact with the electric drive motor which supplies the conventional pumping power. In one embodiment of the invention a split phase motor is employed having windings enclosed in an oil bearing jacket and fluid is circulated both internally and about the periphery of the motor. Another embodiment includes the less conventional shaded pole type of induction motor as the power source and an encapsulated winding construction which provides insulation from but contact with the water for heat exchange.

This invention relates to dishwasher apparatus and more particularly to a novel type of dishwasher construction in which utilization is made of the conventional pump motor as a source of heat energy for elevating the temperature of the water for cleaning, sanitizing and drying.

The four objects of the invention recited by Perl at column 1, line 58, through column 2, line 10, all are related to heat energy transfer between the running motor and the dishwashing water.

The passage referred to by the Examiner as regards drying, at column 5, line 40, recites in the full sentence (column 5, lines 37-43):

While the elevation of temperature of wash water is of primary significance, it will be clear that when the dishwasher is evacuated of water a heating effect occurs upon the air therein if the motor 66 is energized, which may assist in the drying cycle of operation, the impeller 81 in this instance serving to circulate air throughout the dishwasher enclosure.

It is clear from this sentence that the term "drying cycle of operation" refers to the dishes in the dishwasher, and it should be noted that any effort expended incidentally drying the motor (as the Examiner would like to suggest) results in the increase of the humidity of

the circulating air and consequently a DIMINUTION of the drying effect on the dishes, which is CONTRARY to what the inventor is seeking to do. Perl is disinterested in the fact that the motor is also dried, assuming that it is in fact dried and that there are not residual quantities of water in the sump in which the motor is situated.

Nowhere in Perl is there any teaching or suggestion to use the described dishwasher or its motor in food or medicine preparation activities subject to FDA oversight, which is plainly a limitation of the pending claims. As is well known, dishwashers are used by placing therein dirty utensils, having biologically active waste food thereon and possibly other biologically active contaminants transferred by contact of the hands and mouths of the users of the dirty utensils thereon, and then introducing water and cleaning agents to remove the unwanted dirt. The cleaned utensils are generally not sterile, but merely cosmetically free of dirt, or "clean." Sterilizing utensils generally requires use of an autoclave, rather than a dishwasher.

Washing the motor in the resulting unsanitary washing solution is not an activity that would qualify for approval under FDA guidelines, even if the motor were rinsed off at the end of the process. It is generally the case that apparatus, including motors used in food or medicine preparation activities subject to FDA oversight are cleaned in a separate step from the food or medicine preparation activities, and not during those activities.

The Examiner has an obligation to support his assertion that the disclosure of Perl anticipates "An unsealed washable electric motor assembly for use in food or medicine preparation applications subject to FDA oversight," because that is what claim 1 claims.

The Perl patent cannot be suggested to anticipate a motor used in FDA approved food or medicine manufacture.

Because Perl fails to teach or suggest a method of washing an unsealed electric motor assembly used in food or medicine preparation activities subject to FDA oversight, Perl fails to anticipate independent claim 1. Applicants respectfully submit that independent claim 1 is patentable over Perl. Applicants further submit that claims 2 and 6-13 which depend from independent claim 1 are patentable as depending from an allowable base claim.

Response to Rejection of Claims 6-8 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 6, 7, and 8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Perl and Kenny.

Kenny fails to teach or suggest anything about “An unsealed washable electric motor assembly for use in food or medicine preparation applications subject to FDA oversight, comprising”

Kenny teaches a motor-pump-controller combination that is used in pumping fuel, such as diesel fuel and jet fuel. See column 5, lines 9-13. Kenny teaches a motor-pump-controller that uses the pumped fluid as a lubricant for the apparatus itself. Kenny teaches, at column 7, lines 6 - 15:

The magnet 34 is separated from the stator 35 by a radial air gap 80, which for example may be about 0.019". As best seen in FIG. 2, the back-iron 33 is supported radially by two axially spaced-apart annular pads or runners 82 protruding radially inwardly from the inner diameter surface 83 of the pump-motor housing 26. During operation, the pads serve as journal supports for the back-iron, and **as is discussed further below some of the discharge fuel is directed along the housing inner diameter 77 to provide lubricating film at the journals (hydrodynamic journal runners).** (emphasis added)

Kenny further teaches using fuel as a lubricant at column 7, lines 27 - 31, and at column 8, lines 28 - 34 teaches using fuel as a lubricant. Kenny also mentions PTFE lubricated components.

There is no basis offered for combining a motor-pump that uses the fluid it is pumping as a lubricant with a dishwasher motor that does not use the water it circulates as a lubricant. Even if such a combination made sense, there is still not teaching or suggestion to use the combined elements in an unsealed washable electric motor assembly for use in food or medicine preparation applications subject to FDA oversight. Accordingly, Applicant traverses the rejection of claims 6-8 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) because neither of Perl and Kenny teaches or suggests an unsealed washable electric motor assembly for use in food or medicine preparation applications subject to FDA oversight individually, so the combination, if permissible, which Applicant does not concede, still does not teach or suggest an element lacking in each.

Response to Rejection of Claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claim 10 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Perl. The Examiner argues that “It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to construct the motor of Perl with the bearings lubricated with a lubricant compatible with FDA oversight because selection of the material based on intended use is within the ordinary skill in the art, and because the residual lubricants may leak from an old oil seal and be deposited on the dishes being cleaned by the dishwasher.”

The inconsistency of the Examiners position in this rejection with his position in the rejection of the SAME CLAIM based on 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, in which he argued that “any bearing which is sealed can be considered compatible for FDA oversight since the sealed lubricant will not contact the food or medicine” is simply breathtaking. Here he is arguing that the lubricant WILL contact the dishes in the dishwasher (which strongly argues that if the motor of Perl were used to make food or medicine, there would be contact of the lubricant with the food or medicine).

The Examiner can’t have it both ways. As previously stated, in response to the rejection of claim 1 as anticipated by Perl, there is no teaching or suggestion in Perl that his apparatus be used as an unsealed washable electric motor assembly for use in food or medicine preparation applications subject to FDA oversight.

Response to Rejection of Claim 13 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claim 13 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Perl and Selders.

The Office action states that

Perl teaches every aspect of the invention except periodically removing the motor to be cleaned. Selders teaches disassembly of the motorized device to provide a through cleaning. It is would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to remove the motor from the apparatus prior to cleaning to clean foreign matter from the motor, as taught by Selders. (emphasis added)

Claim 13 recites in relevant part,

“removing said unsealed washable electric motor assembly from an apparatus to which said unsealed washable electric motor assembly is mounted prior to performing said washing step.”

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

First, removal of a motor from an apparatus to which it is mounted is not the same as disassembly of a motor for cleaning. Claim 13 does not address DISASSEMBLY of the motor, but rather REMOVAL of the motor from the apparatus of which it is a part prior to the washing step. Nothing in claim 13 requires disassembly of the motor. It is irrelevant to claim 13 whether the motor is disassembled or not. In fact, there may be reasons to remove the motor prior to cleaning that have nothing to do with disassembly of the motor. One example could be motivated by a reason to avoid having a component of the cleaning medium from coming into contact with a portion of the apparatus other than the motor, and removal of the motor simply assures that absence of contact.

Selders teaches cleaning and lubricating electric motors, but never teaches or suggests anything about either removing a motor from some object with which it cooperates, or reinstalling the motor in such an object. If the Examiner is relying on Selders for the motivation for REMOVING the motor, that teaching does not appear at all in Selders.

At the section of the article headed “Cleaning,” Selders discusses the cleaning and lubrication of general purpose electric motors.

In the section of the article headed “Lubrication,” Selders teaches that

Proper lubrication of electric motors means the use of the right lubricant, in the right amount, and at the right time intervals. Manufacturer’s directions should be followed closely. Common types of oiling systems used with sleeve-bearing motors are oil-wick, yarn-packed and ring-oiled. In general, a good grade of SAE 10 or 20 oil should be used for sleeve-bearings. Lighter or heavier oil may be used if temperatures are extremely high or low.

As is well known, the designation “SAE” as applied to oil or other lubricants refers to standards according to the Society of Automotive Engineers, and SAE 10 or SAE 20 oil is motor oil used, for example, in automobiles. SAE grade oil is completely unsuited to be used in motors used in food or medicine preparation activities subject to FDA oversight. SAE

motor oil includes unacceptable hydrocarbons as the base material, and additionally comprises additives for such purposes as reducing breakdown of the hydrocarbons under heat, some or all of which are unacceptable chemically in food or medicine preparation activities.

Nothing in Selders teaches or suggests that the processes for cleaning or lubricating motors disclosed therein could be acceptable for use with motors used in any activity subject to FDA oversight.

1. The Examiner has provided no motivation, suggestion, or teaching to combine.

Neither Selders nor Perl provides any motivation, suggestion, or teaching to combine the teachings of the two documents. The Examiner has a burden of demonstrating that there exists a motivation, suggestion, or teaching to combine the teachings of two or more patents or other publications, which motivation, suggestion, or teaching must be found independent from the teachings of the application being examined. See *In re Werner Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365 (CAFC, 2000), in which an obviousness rejection supported by the BPAI was overturned by the CAFC.

The CAFC stated in *Kotzab* at pages 1369-70 (citations omitted):

Most if not all inventions arise from a combination of old elements. Thus, every element of a claimed invention may often be found in the prior art. However, identification in the prior art of each individual part claimed is insufficient to defeat patentability of the whole claimed invention. Rather, to establish obviousness based on a combination of the elements disclosed in the prior art, there must be some motivation, suggestion or teaching of the desirability of making the specific combination that was made by the applicant. Even when obviousness is based on a single prior art reference, there must be a showing of a suggestion or motivation to modify the teachings of that reference.

The motivation, suggestion or teaching may come explicitly from statements in the prior art, the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, or, in some cases the nature of the problem to be solved. In addition, the teaching, motivation or suggestion may be implicit from the prior art as a whole, rather than expressly stated in the references. The test for an implicit showing is what the combined teachings, knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and the nature of the problem to be solved as a whole would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. Whether the Board relies on an express or an

implicit showing, it must provide particular findings related thereto. Broad conclusory statements standing alone are not "evidence."

It appears that in the present instance, the Examiner has relied impermissibly on the disclosure of the present application to find motivation to combine Selders with Perl. Other than the teachings of the present application as to the benefit of removing the motor prior to the washing step, there is no such motivation in Selders, there is no such motivation in Perl, and neither reference suggests that it would be helpful to combine the teachings of the one with the other. Selders teaches nothing about dishwashers, and Perl is not concerned with cleaning the motor of his dishwasher, but rather maintaining the water temperature high while washing dishes.

2. Even if there were motivation, suggestion, or teaching to combine, which Applicants do not concede, neither Selders nor Perl teaches about motors used in food or medicine manufacture.

Neither Selders nor Perl teaches or suggests a method of washing a motor used in food or medicine preparation activities subject to FDA oversight.

Perl teaches a conventional dishwashing machine with a motor useful for heating the water used to wash the dishes.

Selders teaches cleaning and lubricating general purpose electric motors without describing any particular end use. If anything, given Mr. Selders' title as a State Extension Specialist with the Agricultural Engineering segment of the Cooperative Extension Service of West Virginia University, it is quite doubtful that his document was even intended to be directed to food or medicine manufacturing activities subject to FDA oversight.

Applicants respectfully submit that the combination of Perl with Selders is based on impermissible reliance on the Applicants' disclosure. Applicants submit that even if such combination could be shown to be somehow motivated, which motivation is not conceded, because neither Perl nor Selders teaches or suggests a motor assembly used in food or medicine manufacturing activities subject to FDA oversight, at least one of the limitations of claim 13 (by operation of 35 U.S.C. § 112, 4th paragraph) is not taught by the combination.

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Applicants respectfully submit that claim 13 is patentable over Perl individually, over Selders individually, and over any combination of Perl and Selders.

Response to Rejection of Claims 11-13 as not patentably distinct

Claims 11-13 stand rejected as not patentably distinct from claims 10-12 of commonly assigned U.S. patent application Serial No. 10/719,768.

The rejection states that “the assignee can, under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and 37 CFR 1.78(c) either show that the conflicting inventions were commonly owned at the time of the invention in this application was made, or name the prior inventor of the conflicting subject matter.”

For the record, both Mr. Levnat, the inventor of this application, and Mr. Datta, the inventor of the co-pending, contemporaneously filed, commonly assigned U.S. patent application Serial No. 10/719,768 were employees of the same entity, and were subject to employment agreements and to common law in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts under which they were obliged to assign all inventions made during their employment to the same assignee. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

Response to Rejection of Claims 11-13

under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting

Claims 11-13 stand provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 10-12 of co-pending U.S. patent application Serial No. 10/719,768 in view of Perl.

At the moment, claims 10-12 of co-pending U.S. patent application Serial No. 10/719,768 have been rejected by the Examiner, the rejection has been made FINAL, and a NOTICE OF APPEAL has been filed. As long as claims 10-12 of co-pending U.S. patent application Serial No. 10/719,768 are so rejected, a provisional double patenting rejection is unsupported, especially when the same Examiner is handling both applications.

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CONCLUSION

Applicants have amended the Specification to explicitly recite the serial number of the co-pending application, which number was not known when the present application was filed contemporaneously. Applicants respectfully request that the application be reconsidered and that the rejections of claims 1, 2 and 6-13 be withdrawn. Applicants submit that claims 1, 2 and 6-13 are now in proper condition for allowance, and request the issuance of a Notice of Allowance at the Examiner's earliest convenience.

If the Examiner believes that contact with Applicants' attorney would be advantageous toward the disposition of this case, the Examiner is requested to call Applicants' attorney at the phone number noted below.

Respectfully submitted,
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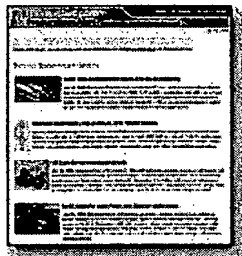


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Machine Oil suits food processing equipment.

April 25, 2003 - General-purpose lubricant is NSF H1 registered for use in meat and poultry plants. It penetrates to loosen rusted nuts and bolts and meets FDA regulations 21-CFR-178.3570 for incidental food contact. Oil contains no silicone or chlorinated solvents and is safe to use on metal, wood, and plastic surfaces. Available in 11 oz aerosol cans, product has 175°F flash point, specific gravity of 0.825 @ 77°F, and 15 to 300°F temperature range.



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Archive Press Release

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Release date: March 27, 2003

LPS Introduces Food Grade Machine Oil: The General Purpose Lubricant for Use on Food Processing Equipment

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Laboratories introduces Food Grade Machine Oil.

LPS Food Grade Machine Oil is a general purpose lubricant for use on food processing equipment. Food Grade Machine Oil is NSF H1 registered for use in meat and poultry plants. It penetrates to loosen rusted nuts and bolts. It meets FDA regulations 21-CFR-178.3570 for incidental food contact. Food Grade Machine Oil contains no silicone or chlorinated solvents. Food Grade Machine Oil is safe to use on metal, wood, and most plastic surfaces.

LPS Food Grade Machine Oil is available in an 11 oz aerosol.

In addition to providing lubricants and penetrants, LPS Laboratories is a leading manufacturer of high performance cleaners/degreasers, cutting fluids, greases, and corrosion inhibitors. LPS offers free chemical audits and can discuss the benefits of a chemical consolidation program. LPS Laboratories is ISO 9001 certified.

For ordering or product information, please call 1-800-241-8334. Visit our web site at <http://www.lpslabs.com>. Additional product information and Technical Data Sheets may be obtained by dialing the LPS Info-Fax at 1-800-965-4321.

Contacts:**Marketing:**

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Machine Oil suits food processing equipment., LPS Laboratories Inc.

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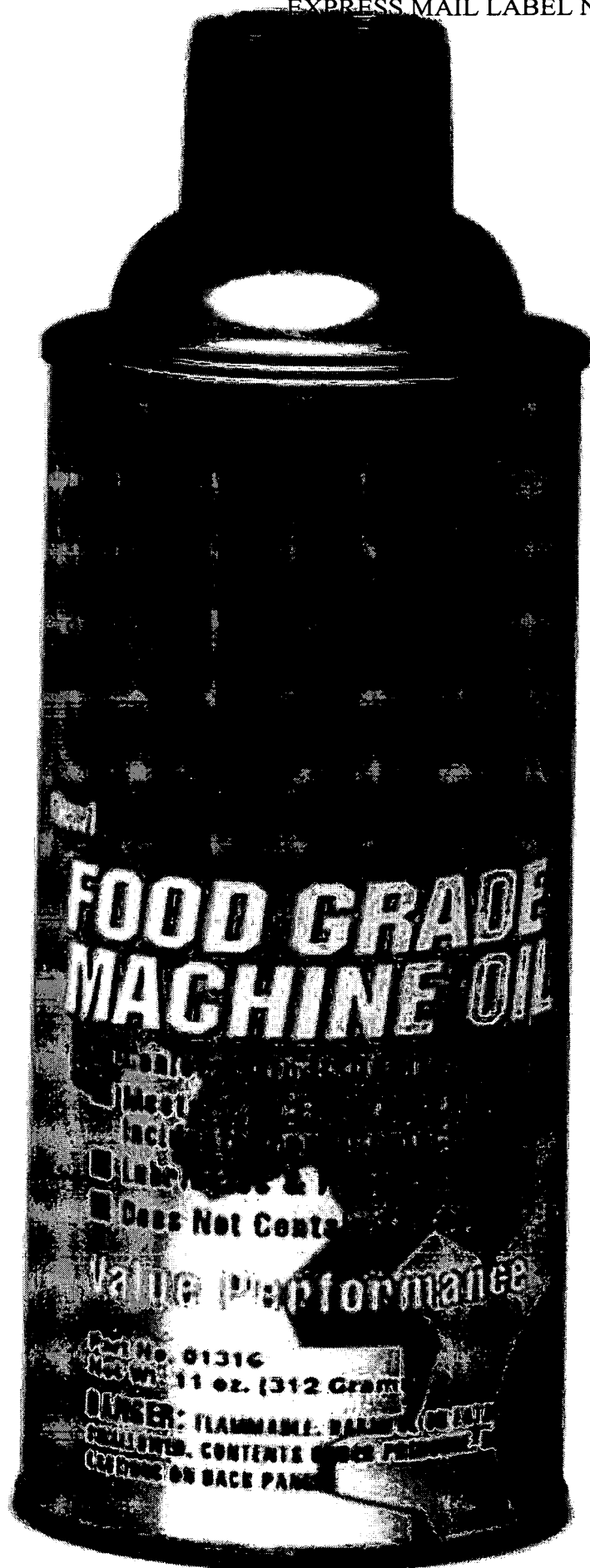
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2.25



ThermaPlex® Food Lube Grease / Ensures safety around machinery th

ThermaPlex® Food Lube Bearing Grease



- USDA H1 category approved
- Uses only FDA ingredients
- Ensures safety in areas where incidental contact with food can occur
- High degree of water resistance
- Excellent corrosion protection
- Very good load capacity
- Increases lubrication intervals
- Does not contain mineral oil, solvents or silicone
- Nontoxic, nonstaining & nonemulsifying

Size	Part No.	
14.1 oz. (340g.)	70114	
5 gal. (18.93 liters)	70106	
16 gal. (60.48 liters)	70135	
55 gal. (208 liters)	70155	

Appearance: White colored paste

Odor : Mild odor

Temperature Range: -4°F (-20°C) to 300°F (149°C)

Dropping Point: 500°F (260°C)

NLGI Grade: No. 2

4-Ball Weld Load: >400kg

Download Technical Information:

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Workplace Hazardous Material Information Systems (

French WHMIS

TDS

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